British Columbia
Environmental Assessment Office

2001/02
Annual Report
A New Era Update

British Columbia
Environmental Assessment Office

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Introductory Note — A Year of Transition

The Government of British Columbia and its ministries are committed to reporting on performance. The *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act* (BTAA), as amended in August 2001, provides the legislative framework for a regular cycle of planning, reporting and accountability. Under the BTAA, ministries are responsible for producing three-year service plans (previously called performance plans), which are updated yearly, and annual service plan reports (formerly called performance reports). The amended BTAA takes effect beginning with the 2002/03 fiscal year. The first three-year service plans, covering the period 2002/03 to 2004/05, were released with the provincial budget on February 19, 2002.

This annual report relates to the previous fiscal year, covering April 1, 2001, to March 31, 2002. This was a transition year, with a new government sworn into office on June 5, 2001. On that day, there was an extensive reorganization of ministries, which were given significant new policy direction and tasked with the responsibility for implementing the government's *New Era* commitments. Later in the year, ministries proceeded through the core services review, which refined the mandates of ministries and identified the strategic shifts required to move government toward its long-term objectives.

This report provides an update on all that activity and also provides a report on performance, approaching the model provided by the BTAA as closely as is possible in the circumstances. An annual report would normally relate back to a preceding plan and report on the results achieved compared with the intentions outlined in that plan. In this case, the preceding plan was produced before the adoption of the significant changes outlined above, and as noted, this ministry has been significantly reorganized, and policies and priorities have changed. This limits the extent to which performance information as described in the previous plan is useful.

Consequently, this report sets out the ministry's redefined role and the services it provides, and — within the context of its goals and objectives as they evolved through the year — describes the achievements of the ministry and the performance targets being used to measure success.

Accountability Statement

The 2001/02 Environmental Assessment Office Annual Report was prepared under my direction and I am accountable for the results the agency achieved since June 5, 2001. This report describes progress made in this first year on the government's *New Era* commitments, which are to be addressed by May 17, 2005.

Stanley B. Hagen
Minister of Sustainable Resource Management

July 11, 2002

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management

The Environmental Assessment Office plays an important role in British Columbia by delivering a thorough, timely and integrated environmental assessment process which promotes the provincial goal of sustainability by protecting the environment and fostering a sound economy.

While there are a number of strengths to the current process, the Core Services Review identified significant shortcomings and concluded that strategic shifts were required to improve the process. A number of reform initiatives are underway, including the development of a new *Environmental Assessment Act*.

I am pleased to present the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office Annual Report: A *New Era* Update for the period April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002. The purpose of this annual report is to facilitate the public's understanding of the core business of the Environmental Assessment Office, the resources it employs, and its progress towards achieving performance targets outlined in the Environmental Assessment Office Service Plan 2002/03 to 2004/05.

I look forward to the next few years as we work to implement the Environmental Assessment Office's service plan that will lead us into a sustainable future.

Stanley B. Hagen
Minister of Sustainable Resource Management

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Year-at-a-Glance Highlights

Overview

British Columbia's *Environmental Assessment Act* (the Act) became law in June 1995 and establishes a process for assessing the impacts, both positive and negative, of major project proposals. The mandate of the Environmental Assessment Office is to deliver a comprehensive and timely environmental assessment process that balances economic, environmental, social, cultural, heritage and health issues.

Projects

During the 2001/02 fiscal year, the Environmental Assessment Office completed environmental assessments of three major project proposals (Appendix 1). The Environmental Assessment Office provided recommendations to Ministers for the following projects, which subsequently obtained certification under the Act.

- Brilliant Powerplant Expansion Project
- Slocan-LP OSB Plant
- North Lakeside Well Project

Brilliant Powerplant Expansion Project (Brilliant Expansion Power Corporation)

In November 2000, Brilliant Expansion Power Corporation, a joint venture of Columbia Power Corporation and Columbia Basin Trust, submitted an application for federal and provincial approval to construct and operate the Brilliant Expansion Project. This $150 million project includes a new 100 megawatt power plant at the Brilliant Dam on the Kootenay River located approximately three kilometres upstream from its confluence with the Columbia River at Castlegar. Project approval certification was granted in October 2001. Construction is underway, generating approximately 410 person-years of employment. A comprehensive Environmental Management Plan will guide project construction and operation.

Slocan-LP Oriented Strand Board Plant (Slocan-LP OSB Corp)

In August 2001, Slocan-LP OSB Corp, a joint venture of the Slocan Group and Louisiana-Pacific Canada Limited, applied for approval to build and operate an oriented strand board (OSB) plant in Fort St. John. The $142 million project, designed to produce 760 million square-feet of oriented strand board annually, will provide a total of 516 full-time jobs. Project approval certification was granted in January 2002. Due to market conditions, construction of the mill has not yet begun.

North Lakeside Well Project (City of Williams Lake)

In July 2001, the City of Williams Lake applied for approval for the North Lakeside Well Project, a 130 litres per second groundwater extraction well. The purpose of the $885,000 project was to increase the reliability of the City's water supply system by providing a secondary well source that is reasonably independent from the existing supply wells and to allow for future growth. Project approval certification was granted in October 2001.

Amended Certificates & Projects Under Review

In addition to those reviews completed during the 2001/02 fiscal year, 20 projects were in various stages of the environmental assessment process (Appendix 2). In addition, approximately 26 projects were at various stages of pre-application, a stage at which reviewability is determined and proponents gather information in preparation for entering the formal environmental assessment process. Also, 11 existing project approval certificates were amended (Appendix 1).

All projects under review generate some level of stakeholder interest. During this period, the Tulsequah Chief Mine Project and the Port Alberni Generation Project stand out as projects that generated considerable interest and activity among First Nations, the public and other stakeholders.

Tulsequah Chief Mine Project

The Tulsequah Chief Mine Project, located in northwestern British Columbia, was approved in March 1998 following a three and a half year review. The Taku River Tlingit First Nation had concerns about the approval and sought a judicial review, which resulted in the project approval certificate being quashed by the British Columbia Supreme Court.

In response to the court order, the Environmental Assessment Office re-convened the project committee that reviewed the mine proposal to meaningfully address the concerns raised by the Taku River Tlinglits. The project committee met twice between April 2001 and January 2002 and the Environmental Assessment Office held public information meetings in Atlin, Whitehorse and Juneau in early December 2001.

On January 31, 2002, the British Columbia Court of Appeal ruled that the proposal for the Tulsequah Chief Mine project should be remitted directly to the Ministers for decision. The Ministers who will make a decision on the project are the Minister of Sustainable Resource Management and the Minister of Energy and Mines. This court ruling ended the re-convened project committee process before the project committee completed its work.

As of March 31, 2002, the Environmental Assessment Office was seeking direction regarding the basis for the remittance to the Ministers.

Port Alberni Generation Project

During the summer and fall of 2001, the Port Alberni Generation Project, a 295 megawatt combined cycle gas turbine natural gas-fired electricity generating facility proposed by a joint venture of subsidiaries of BC Hydro and Calpine Inc., was subjected to a review under the Act. The proposed location of the plant, in relatively close proximity to schools, recreational facilities and residential areas, resulted in significant public opposition. The project proceeded to a Stage 2 environmental assessment review. However, the proponent withdrew its application in December 2001 after the City of Port Alberni rejected an application for necessary re-zoning of the project site.

Environmental Assessment Reform and Transition

As a result of the Core Services Review, the Environmental Assessment Office will be undertaking a major reform of the environmental assessment process to make it more flexible, efficient and effective. A new *Environmental Assessment Act* was being developed, as of March 31, 2002.

Agency Role and Services

Overview

The Environmental Assessment Office is a neutral office which leads reviews of large scale projects being proposed for development in British Columbia. Environmental assessment is a process for identifying, predicting, evaluating, and mitigating potentially adverse impacts of major projects. At every stage of the review, the process provides opportunities for meaningful participation by the proponent, the public, First Nations and any relevant government agencies, including those from neighbouring jurisdictions.

The Environmental Assessment Office's vision is *sustainable economic development that reflects the social, cultural and environmental values of British Columbians*. The Environmental Assessment Office provides British Columbians with a carefully designed and well-delivered environmental assessment process that reflects the government's objectives for economic growth, strong communities and sustainable resource management, based on maintaining high environmental standards.

The Environmental Assessment Office is committed to a number of principles and values that guide its work. The agency applies the principles of neutrality, fairness, balance, science-based decision making and intergovernmental cooperation. These principles are achieved by executing an environmental assessment process that is neutrally and centrally administered; by a fair and open review process — with appropriate First Nations and public consultation, ensuring meaningful opportunities for input; by subjecting issues to integrated consideration and with decisions based on impartial, balanced and informed recommendations, with the use of the best available knowledge and technology.

The Environmental Assessment Office applies and adheres to agreed values such as cooperation and teamwork; respect for the values and opinions of others; continuous improvement to ensure quality service; a professional and high-performance culture, encouraging innovation and creativity; accountability to the people of British Columbia; and a healthy workplace supporting staff development, recognition, and opportunity.

Goals

Introduction

During fiscal year 2001/02, the Environmental Assessment Office aimed to achieve its mission through the realization of four broad goals[1]:

1. To protect the environment and public health;
2. To foster a sound economy;
3. To respect social, cultural and heritage values; and
4. To achieve organizational excellence.

[1] Reflected in the *Environmental Assessment Office Performance Plan 2001/02 to 2003/04* (available on-line at www.eao.gov.bc.ca/publicat/per_plan/eao%20performance%20plan.pdf)

The Environmental Assessment Office received its strategic direction during the Core Services Review and prepared its Service Plan tailored to the *New Era* commitments. The *Environmental Assessment Office Service Plan 2002/03 to 2004/05* was released in February 2002 and includes two distinct goals and associated objectives, performance measures and targets[1]. The first goal focuses on efficient and effective delivery of environmental assessment, and the second goal targets organizational excellence. The two goals outlined in the Service Plan will be adhered to during the next three fiscal years and will be reported on annually.

Service Plan Goals

Goal 1: Efficient and Effective Delivery of Environmental Assessment

This goal has been pursued through two objectives — a continual improvement of provincial environmental assessment and increased procedural certainty where both the provincial and federal review processes are triggered.

The highest priority has been the re-design of the environmental assessment process, accompanied by new legislation and a strategy to ensure a smooth transition for projects in mid-review as the process is reformed.

This goal also supports the government's commitment to implement performance-based environmental standards, and to enhance the alignment between environmental assessment and permitting/licensing.

Since a large majority of proposed major projects trigger both a federal and provincial environmental assessment, initiatives have been designed to further increase certainty and enhance federal/provincial cooperation to minimize overlap and duplication.

Goal 2: Organizational Excellence

This goal has been pursued by ensuring that the Environmental Assessment Office has the organizational capacity to provide efficient and effective delivery of environmental assessment. This also entails ensuring effective communication with all those involved with environmental assessment.

[1] See *Environmental Assessment Office Service Plan 2002/03 to 2004/05*, p. 6 (available on-line at www.gov.bc.ca/prem/popt/corereview/srv_pln/eao/eao.pdf)

Update on *New Era* Commitments

New Era

While no *New Era* commitments refer specifically to environmental assessment, an environmental assessment process reformed in line with the key strategic shifts endorsed by the government during the Core Services Review (see below) would help to further several important commitments, especially those for: economic recovery; sustainable resource development; improved business climate; more rapid approvals/access to Crown land; reduced red tape; decision-making which is principled, balanced, scientifically-based and open; results-based resource management; and fiscal accountability.

Core Services Review

In November 2001, as a result of the Core Services Review, the government concluded that environmental assessment is in the public interest, and needs to be retained as a role of the provincial government. The environmental assessment process will continue to be delivered by a neutral agency similar to the current Environmental Assessment Office, but based on substantially streamlined procedures. Legislative reform is central to our new direction, with the current highly prescriptive *Environmental Assessment Act* to be replaced to allow broad flexibility to custom-design the process on a project-by-project basis. A new Bill is to be introduced during the Spring 2002 Legislative Session.

Key Strategic Shifts

The strategic shifts summarized below were adopted as part of Environmental Assessment Office's Core Services Review direction. Beginning in 2002 and continuing throughout the next three years, the Environmental Assessment Office will be undertaking a major reform of the current environmental assessment process in order to implement a number of significant strategic shifts.

Some of these strategic shifts include a transition from a prescriptive to an enabling statute that introduces broad flexibility to the process; from a pre-occupation with process to an approach that focuses on the specific issues related to the project; from a standardized to a customized process, tailoring the process to the specific needs of the project and minimizing the government's administrative burden; from a process providing limited proponent choice to one which increases a proponent's procedural options; from a process that can be costly to government and proponents to a streamlined and cost-effective process; and from a process prone to overlap with the federal environmental assessment process to a more complementary approach, based on enhanced cooperation and harmonization to minimize duplication.

Significant progress was made on these strategic shifts during the 2001/02 fiscal year.

Progress in Implementing the *New Era*

The first task has been to complete the Service Plan, reflecting *New Era* and Core Services Review direction. The *Environmental Assessment Office Service Plan 2002/03 to 2004/05* was released in February 2002. The second major accomplishment has been to begin work on reforming the legislative basis for the environmental assessment process. By March 31, 2002, the Environmental Assessment Office had prepared Bill 38, a new *Environmental Assessment Act*, for introduction into the Spring 2002 Legislative Session.

Performance Reporting

Performance measures and targets, outlined below, track the Environmental Assessment Office's progress towards meeting its goals.

For fiscal year 2001/02, performance is reported as progress towards targets established for fiscal year 2002/03 and beyond and outlined in the *Environmental Assessment Office Service Plan, 2002/03 to 2004/05*. For many performance measures, 2001/02 results represent a baseline for gauging progress in subsequent reporting periods.

GOAL 1
Efficient & Effective Delivery of Environmental Assessment

Performance Measure	2001/02 Estimate	2001/02 Actual	2002/03 Target	Rationale / Explanation
Success in meeting timelines – percent of reviews completed on time	67% to January 2002. Benchmark to be determined in fiscal year 2001/02	67% Reviews of the Slocan LP Oriented Strand Board Plant and the North Lakeside Well projects were completed on time Timeline extensions were granted for the completion of the Brilliant Powerplant Expansion Project review	80%	The Brilliant Powerplant Expansion Project review required two timeline extensions. One was issued at the proponent's request to provide adequate time to respond to comments from the public, First Nations and government agencies. The second extension was issued at the request of the project committee chair to provide sufficient time to resolve several outstanding issues and finalize the project committee's recommendations.
Participants' perceptions of a professional, expert, fair and open review process.	In progress. Benchmark to be determined in fiscal year 2001/02	(a) Proponents – Interviews completed. – See *Other Features* for details. (b) Other participants – Surveys completed. – See *Other Features* for details.	(a) Proponents – continual improvement (b) Other participants – maintain or improve	Key Question*: "EAO supports informed decision making" – 77% agreement among review agencies. – 75% agreement among First Nations. – 34% agreement (27% neutral) among other review participants (public, non-government organizations, and consultants)

* As defined by BC Stats. Margin of error is ±3.3% 19 times out of 20.

GOAL 1 con't

Performance Measure	2001/02 Estimate	2001/02 Actual	2002/03 Target	Rationale / Explanation
Cost per project under review – average annual government EA costs.	$317K Benchmark to be determined in fiscal year 2001/02	$317K	Maintain.	It is estimated that upon full implementation of proposed reforms, the costs to government of the environmental assessment process can be reduced by about one third, without significant reduction in the number of projects that are subject to review and with no reduction in review quality.
Approved plan for cooperative federal/provincial relationship to guide joint reviews	In progress	In progress An extension to the current federal provincial cooperation agreement is being negotiated	Complete.	An interim agreement will include measures to address duplication issues. A new long term agreement will be sought once changes to both federal and provincial legislation are in force.

GOAL 2
Organizational Excellence

Performance Measure	2001/02 Estimate	2001/02 Actual	2002/03 Target	Rationale / Explanation
Organizational development and planning - percent of staff performance agreements in place.	In progress.	In progress. Human Resource Plan 2002/03 to 2004/05* completed in May 2002.	50% of staff with performance agreements in place by end March 31, 2003.	Further progress pending revision of organizational structure to support proposed reforms.
Switch to electronic documentation - number of EAO website visits per year.	244,340 to January 2002.	328,420	Continual improvement (10% increase).	e-Registry cost and feasibility assessment completed in March 2002. Electronic Project Information Centre (ePIC) design and build in progress. Implementation scheduled for late summer 2002 (See *Other Features*).

* Environmental Assessment Office Human Resource Plan 2002/03 to 2004-05. Available on-line at www.eao.gov.bc.ca/publicat/eao_hr_plan.pdf

Report on Resources

2001/02 Resource Summary

	Estimated	Other Authorizations	Total	Actual	Variance
Operating Expenses ($000)					
Core Business	3.492	0	3.492	2.991	(501)
Full-time Equivalents (FTEs)					
Total	38	5	43	38	(5)
Ministry Capital (Expenditures) ($000)					
Information Systems	176	12	188	119	(69)
Other	10	0	10	0	(10)
Total	186	12	198	119	(79)

Other Features

Exit Surveys on Organizational Performance

A major performance measure under strategies developed for the *Environmental Assessment Office Performance Plan 2001/02 to 2003/04* — as well as for the *Environmental Assessment Office Service Plan 2002/03 to 2004/05* — is the assessment of review participants' perceptions of a professional, expert, fair and open review process under the Act. The Environmental Assessment Office commissioned two separate but complementary modes of exit surveys designed to gauge stakeholder perceptions. Face-to-face interviews with proponents were conducted to gather information and advice from proponents. A web-based survey managed by BC STATS was used to collect stakeholders' (excluding proponents) input on a variety of aspects of organizational performance. An overview of responses to both surveys is reported below.

Feedback from proponents

As an overall summary of the main issues of concern to proponents, three areas stand out. These relate to the Environmental Assessment Office's performance in delivering the environmental assessment process, the environmental assessment review process itself, and the involvement of other agencies in the process. The key issue areas are:

Strategic versus Non-Strategic Issues — Despite the Environmental Assessment Office's efforts to focus project reviews on strategic questions that are relevant to a project approval-in-principle decision, there remain problems in the operational ability to do this in a manner that is accepted by all review participants. Proponents believe that environmental assessment reviews are giving too much attention to non-critical issues and this is affecting process timeliness and cost-effectiveness.

Process Inflexibility — Proponents would like to see greater customization of review procedures so that there is a better match between what proponents are asked to do and the benefits of those efforts for decision-making (*e.g.*, increased customization of: public participation/notification requirements, requirements for placement of materials on the public registry, requests for proponents to respond to issues raised by the public).

Also, it is thought that there is little, if any, public benefit in subjecting small, low impact projects to environmental assessment review merely because they exceed thresholds for reviewability set by the *Environmental Assessment Reviewable Projects Regulation (B.C. Reg 276/95)*. Flexibility is needed to determine the nature and scope of reviews, possibly including fast-tracking or quicker 'off ramps', based on an initial assessment of impact / risk significance.

Federal-Provincial Process Harmonization — Although there exists a federal-provincial agreement on harmonizing the federal and provincial environmental assessment processes, there remain some significant challenges in implementing reviews that require joint approval. Proponents advised that federal powers under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* and resource statutes like the *Fisheries Act* are often not easily integrated with the provincial environmental assessment process.

Results of stakeholder surveys (conducted by BC STATS)

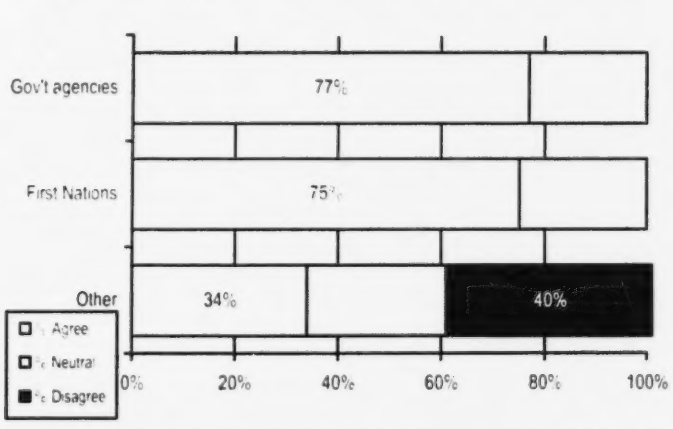
The Environmental Assessment Office commissioned performance management surveys of review participants and stakeholders who had been involved in any of four projects concluded during the fiscal year 2001/2002 (Brilliant Powerplant Expansion Project, Slocan-LP OSB Plant, North Lakeside Well Project, and Port Alberni Generation Project). The objective of the survey was to gauge perceptions of the Environmental Assessment Office's organizational capacity to deliver an expert, fair and open environmental assessment review process that supports informed decision-making.

The key question of the survey focussed on support for informed decision-making. It asked for agreement or disagreement with the statement:

> "In general, Environmental Assessment Office reporting was based upon an appropriate assessment of the effects of the project and proposed mitigation."

Seventy-seven percent of respondents from government agencies agreed or strongly agreed with this statement, as did 75% of First Nations respondents. Only 34% of the others (public, non-governmental organizations and consultants) strongly agreed or agreed while 27% were neutral or had no strong opinion (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Supporting Informed Decision Making



Other questions of the survey asked for agreement or disagreement with various aspects of organizational performance, including organizational capacity, timeliness, expertise, fairness, openness. Stakeholders were also asked to rate the extent to which the environmental assessment review process met expectations related to outcomes, including protecting the environment, protecting public health, respecting social, cultural and heritage values, and fostering a sound economy.

Certification Compliance

The *Environmental Assessment Act* does not include any specific obligations for the Environmental Assessment Office to conduct compliance monitoring of certification conditions. Usually, certification conditions are associated with statutory permitting and other programming interests of one or more line agencies. Thus, it has been the operational practice of the Environmental Assessment Office to rely on the agency responsible for the issue addressed by each certificate condition to be responsible for tracking compliance with that condition. In fiscal year 2001/02, the Environmental Assessment Office examined the effectiveness of this approach by initiating a certification compliance review for three previously certified projects.

One report on the Island Co-generation Project in Campbell River was completed. Certification compliance reviews of the LaFarge Cement Plant Upgrading Project and the Kemess South Mine Project were in progress and nearing completion as of March 31, 2002.

Intergovernmental

British Columbia - Canada

Over the past year, the Environmental Assessment Office continued to work cooperatively with the federal government on environment assessments of major projects to meet the objectives of the five year Canada-British Columbia Agreement for Environmental Assessment Cooperation signed April 17, 1997.

As of March 31, 2002 the Environmental Assessment Office was negotiating with the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency for an extension of the cooperation agreement. A new agreement will be negotiated once reforms to both the provincial and federal legislation are in force.

British Columbia - Washington State

The Environmental Assessment Office signed a memorandum of understanding with the Washington State Department of Ecology regarding cooperation on environmental assessment in June, 2001. The purpose of the protocol is to ensure that each jurisdiction provides notice of and information about projects that are within 100 km of the international border and therefore could have effects on the neighbouring jurisdiction.

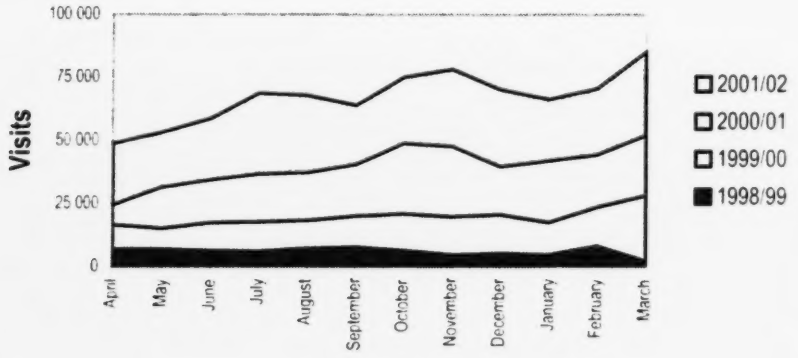
The Environmental Assessment Office invited the Department of Ecology to participate in the Brilliant Powerplant Expansion Project of the Kootenay River near Castlegar and the Cascade Heritage Power Park on the Kettle River, two kilometres south of Christina Lake in the Regional District of Kootenay Boundary. State agencies elected to participate as reviewing agencies.

The Environmental Assessment Office has received notice about projects with which the Department of Ecology has direct involvement in Washington State, but to date British Columbia has determined it has no interest in these projects. The notice and information provisions do not extend to projects covered by the Washington State Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council.

Electronic Project Information Centre

The Project Registry is the principal means of providing public access to environmental assessment information. Since the inception of the Environmental Assessment Office website in 1997, the Internet has become an increasingly popular and important tool for providing this access to information regarding project reviews (Figure 2).

Figure 2. EAO Web Visits



The primary information management project for the Environmental Assessment Office is the development and implementation of an Electronic Project Information Centre that supports a focus on client service and leadership in electronic government. The project is essential to providing efficient and effective environmental assessment, and to ensuring open government and accountable decision-making. The Electronic Project Information Centre will complement or replace existing information management systems to minimize duplication, wherever possible.

Annual Report Appendices

APPENDIX 1 Certified Projects

Summary of Projects Certified between April 1, 2001 and March 31, 2002

Project (proponent)	Location	Investment ($million)	Jobs		Date Certified
			Construction (person-years)	Operating (permanent)	
Brilliant Expansion Project (Brilliant Expansion Power Corp.)	Near Castlegar on Kootenay River	150.0	466	3	October 16, 2001
Slocan LP OSB Plant (Slocan-LP OSB Corp.)	Fort St. John	142	300	516	January 14, 2002
North Lakeside Well Project (City of Williams Lake)	Williams Lake	0.885	5	0	October 24, 2001

Project Certificate Amendments from April 1, 2001 and March 31, 2002

Project (proponent)	Location	Description	Date
Fort Nelson Electrical Generation Project Amendment 1 (BC Hydro)	Fort Nelson	Provide notification of the intention of TransAlta to dispose of its entire interest in the Project to BC Hydro	August 17, 2001
Highway Gas and Liquids Plan and Pipeline Project Amendment 1 (Westcoast Gas Services Inc.)	120 km NW of Fort St John	Sale lease back transaction between WGSI and JJH Equipment Trust	April 4, 2001
Jedney Gas Plant Amendment 1 (Westcoast Gas Services Inc.)	145 km NW of Fort St John	Sale lease back transaction between WGSI and JJH Equipment Trust	April 4, 2001
Jedney Gas Plant and Pipeline Amendment 1 (Westcoast Gas Services Inc.)	145 km NW of Fort St. John	Sale lease back transaction between WGSI and JJH Equipment Trust	April 4, 2001
Keenlevside Powerplant Amendment 6 (Columbia Power Corporation)	Columbia River at Castlegar	Change the wording in Commitment 171 of the Certificate	May 14, 2001
Keenlevside Powerplant Amendment 7 (Columbia Power Corporation)	Columbia River at Castlegar	Change the traffic management plan which would permit construction workers to access the project site via Broadwater Road	August 2, 2001
Keenlevside Powerplant Amendment 8 (Columbia Power Corporation)	Columbia River at Castlegar	Report the maximum capacity of the powerplant to be 185 MW rating for the generator	October 2, 2001
Keenlevside Powerplant Amendment 9 (Columbia Power Corporation)	Columbia River at Castlegar	Extend the date to excavate the tailrace plug from September 15, 2001 to November 15, 2001	October 2, 2001

Project (proponent)	Location	Description	Date
Keenleyside Powerplant Amendment 10 (Columbia Power Corporation)	Columbia River at Castlegar	Extend the date from September 30, 2001 to October 31, 2001 to allow construction workers to access the Broadwater Road as outlined in amendment 7	October 2, 2001
Pingston Creek Hydroelectric Amendment 3 (Canadian Hydro Developers Inc.)	60 km South of Revelstoke	Adds the document Notice of Proposed Change to the Certificate with respect to an increase in total installed capacity from 25 MW to 30 MW and add condition 9 to the Certificate	April 2, 2001
Sulpurets Gold/Siver Project Amendment 3 (Newhawk Gold Mines Ltd.)	North of Stewart	Extend the Certificate until September 20, 2003 and to add Condition 10	July 4, 2001

APPENDIX 2 Projects Under Review

Summary of Projects Under Review as of March 31, 2002

Project (proponent)	Location	Investment ($million)	Jobs		Status of Review
			Construction (person-years)	Operating (permanent)	
Cascade Heritage Power Park Project (International Powerhouse Energy Corporation)	Near Christina Lake	24.0	40.0	3.0	Awaiting Project Report from proponent (Stage 2)
Crowsnest Co generation Plant Project (Crowsnest Cogeneration Partnership)	Crowsnest, Alberta - Near Crowsnest Pass				Awaiting Project Report Addendum from proponent
Kwoiek Creek Hydroelectric Project (Kanaka Bar Indian Band)	Fraser Canyon 22 km S of Lytton	90.0	100.0	6.0	Awaiting Project Report from proponent (Stage 2)
Revelstoke Unit 5 Generation Project	Columbia River at Revelstoke				Suspended at proponents request
Bronson Slope Gold and Copper Mine (Skyline Gold Corporation)	Iskut River Region	130.0	250.0	115.0	Awaiting Project Report from proponent (Stage 2)
Cariboo Gold Mine (International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd.)	Adjacent to Wells	60.0	150.0		Awaiting an application amendment from proponent
Crystal Peak Garnet Project (Polestar Exploration Inc.)	Headley, W of Penticton, Apex area				Not proceeding with the review at the request of the proponent

Project (proponent)	Location	Investment ($million)	Jobs		Status of Review
			Construction (person-years)	Operating (permanent)	
Inland Pacific Connector Pipeline Project (BC Gas Utility Ltd.)	Oliver to Huntingdon	49.5			Awaiting Project Report from proponent (Stage 2)
Prosperity Gold Copper Project (Taseko Mines Limited)	125 km SW of Williams Lake	900.0	700.0	650.0	Awaiting Project Report from proponent (Stage 2)
Red Chris Copper and Gold Mine (American Bullion Mineral Ltd.)	20 km SW of Iskut in Northern BC	252.0	420.0	238.0	Awaiting Project Report from proponent (Stage 2)
Silvertip Silver/ Lead/Zinc Mine Project (Silvertip Mining Corporation)	85 km SW of Watson Lake, Yukon	40.0	150.0	140.0	Awaiting Project Report from proponent (Stage 2)
Telkwa Coal Project (Luscar Ltd.)	14 km S of Smithers				The proponent has decided not to proceed with development at this time
Tulsequah Chief Project Court of Appeal (Redcorp Ventures Ltd.)	Taku River, S of Atlin	155.0	300.0	250.0	Proposal to be remitted directly to Ministers by Order of Court Appeal, January 31, 2002
Wolverine Coal Mine (Western Canadian Coal Corp.)	NW of Tumbler Ridge	75.0			Drafting Project Report Specifications

Project (proponent)	Location	Investment ($million)	Jobs		Status of Review
			Construction (person-years)	Operating (permanent)	
Garibaldi at Squamish Mountain Resort Development	13 k N of Squamish	237.8	3,048.0	6,501.0	Awaiting Project Report from proponent (Stage 2)
Jumbo Glacier alpine Resort Project (Pheidias Project Management Corporation)	Jumbo Valley near Invermere	552.0	670.0	1,000.0	Awaiting Project Report from proponent (Stage 2)
Silverberry Secure Landfill (Canadian Crude Seperators Inc.)	50 k N of Fort St John				Application review, public comment period April 17 to May 31, 2002
Basal Aquifer Dewatering Project (Highland Valley Copper Corp.)	W of Logan Lake				Application review, public comment period to May 27, 2002
Cranbrook Deep Wells Project (Corporation of the City of Cranbrook)	City of Cranbrook				Subject to an Order in Council. Awaiting supplementary information
Kamloops Groundwater Project (City of Kamloops)	Kamloops	5.0	6.0		Timeline extension requested by proponent. Awaiting proponent submission, expected May 2002 (Stage 1)